

EXHIBIT I

IBM DICTIONARY OF COMPUTING

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procedure-correlation identifier (PCID)

[532]

process control system

procedure-correlation identifier (PCID) In SNA, a value used to correlate all requests and replies associated with a given procedure.

Procedure Division One of the four main parts of a COBOL program. The Procedure Division contains instructions for solving a problem. The Procedure Division may contain imperative statements, conditional statements, paragraphs, procedures and sections.

procedure language statements In AS/400 query management, the query commands that are used in query procedures.

procedure level In BASIC, the relative position of a procedure within nested procedures; for example, if procedure A calls procedure B, and procedure B in turn calls procedure C, then procedure C is a third-level procedure.

procedure library A program library in direct access storage with job definitions. The reader/interpreter can be directed to read and interpret a particular job definition by an execute statement in the input stream.

procedure member A library member that contains statements, such as control language statements, necessary to perform one or more programs.

procedure-name In COBOL, a user-defined word that is used to name a paragraph or section in the Procedure Division. The procedure-name consists of a paragraph-name (which may be qualified), or a section-name.

procedure-oriented language A problem-oriented language that facilitates the expression of a procedure as an explicit algorithm; for example, FORTRAN, ALGOL, COBOL, PL/I. (I) (A) Synonymous with procedural language.

procedure recursion level In PL/I, the count that is increased when an internal procedure is called recursively. The procedure recursion level cannot be specified on the system debug commands, and only the last (most recent) procedure recursion level is available for debugging. Contrast with program recursion level.

Procedures Language The REXX language, extensions to the language, such as double-byte character set (DBCS) support, and environmental interfaces, such as exits.

procedure start request In System/36, a message from a remote system asking an SSP-ICF subsystem to start a procedure.

procedure statement A declaration used to assign a name to a procedure. (T) Synonymous with subroutine statement.

procedure step A unit of work associated with a processing program and related data within a cataloged or in-stream procedure. A cataloged procedure consists of one or more procedure steps.

procedure subprogram A function or subroutine subprogram.

process (1) A course of the events defined by its purpose or by its effect, achieved under given conditions. (2) In data processing, the course of events that occurs during the execution of all or part of a program. (T) (3) Any operation or combination of operations on data. (4) A function being performed or waiting to be performed. (5) To perform operations on data in a process. (I) (A)

processable scored card A scored card including at least one separable part that can be processed after separation. (A)

process access group (PAG) In the AS/400 system and System/38, a group of job-related objects that may be paged in and out of storage in a single operation when a job (a process) enters or leaves a long wait.

process anchor block (PAB) In VTAM, a process scheduling services dispatch point.

process assembly In the 3800 Printing Subsystem, the assembly that includes the air system, charge corona, cleaner, developer, drum, forms overlay, laser, operator panel, paper input ramp and splicer, and transfer station.

process check Synonym for program exception.

process computer system A computer system with a process interface system that monitors or controls a technical process. (T)

process control Automatic control of a process, in which a computer system is used to regulate usually continuous operations or processes. (I) (A)

process control equipment Equipment that measures the variables of a technical process, directs the process according to control signals from the process computer system, and provides appropriate signal transformation; for example, sensors, transducers, actuators. (T)

process control system A computer system, process control equipment, and, possibly, a process interface system.